MEXICO.

The Disturbed Condition of the Republic.

Address of the Rebel General

THE PREE ZONE QUESTION.

A Model Rebel-Another Insurgent Procla-mation—The Indian Troubles—Huerta's Ad-

CITY OF MEXICO, March 28, 1870. Abraham Plata, a well known rebel and robber to the government, as it is called, and asks pardor of the President, after having just committed a new public peace. Colonel Tuñon Canedo, of the governforces, has interceded in his behalf with the President in favor of a parton. Plata has just been revolutionizing for two or three months, and having been hotly pressed by the government forces, thinks it well to allow himself to be converted to peace, at least until another fair opportunity shall pre-"Owing to the condition in which I find myself. being without money and with a dozen desperate followers, I hereby denounce Benito Juarez and his government, confiscating the property of all persons ed to me." &c. Those anxious for good order and the prosperity of the country are waiting to see

the robber again.
The times are so exciting that the case of General The times are so exciting that the case of General Patern receivesbut inthe attention. The courts here solt ked duty and sent him back to Durango for trial, and it would not be strange if Judge Lynch should move his speedy execution ere long. The government is making for itself a bad history in the affair. Rebel Generals Bravo and Bermudez attackel Iraquato the other day with 763 cava.ry. The following is the circular of Bravo:—

Considering that it is necessary to enter upon the territory of reprisals each time that the enemy compel us to do so, I are secreed the following:—
ARTICLE I. All the property of such as directly or indirectly makes in the Junear government is hereby confiscated from this

Mexicans as adhered to the intervention by supporting the government of the so-called empire.

Ant. S. Those who by private correspondence maintained relations with the enemy, giving information or adding them is any manner, are ulso comprehended to the above.

Given at Puruandiero and Calderan, March 8, 1870.

Given at Purusadiero and Calieran, March 8, 1870.

Dr. Eugenio Guardacampo, of cockos, ero, 1s among those who have been killed by the Apaches. The entire northern part of the State is so overfun with these Indians that communication is almost entirely cut off from one place to another, and only it possible when escorted by a large or well armed bouy of troops who are accustomed to Indian warfare. The State government has found it impossible to prevent the depredations of the indians. One of the receis of Fabrigat, who captured Pachuca a few days since, has been captured in a house in Real del Monte, wounded, and has been taken to Pacauca, where has been or will be shot. News from the northern part of Senora informs us that there were several incursions of large bands of Indians into that State during the later part of january, and that, as a result, much stock was stolen and many lives lost.

el General Martinez has issued the following

Proclamation-What General Epitacio Huerts

Says to the Nation. CITIZENS—Small has been the scale in which my scanty faculties have been permitted to figure. After I was urged along by the force of my conviction I consecrated myself to the service of the national cause. Abandoning the works of the neids, I put on my arms, throwing myself into the revolution which in Ayulla raised the standard of liberty against the collous absolutism of General kanta Anna. Noos the gratitude of my cotemporaries promoted me to positions of importance as well of political as military order. I do not tion which in Ayana raised the standard of hoerly against the odious absolutism of General Santa Anta. Soos the gratitude of my cotemporaries promoted me to positions of importance as well of political as military order. I do not pretend to have fully discharged the performance of them, as much on account of my incapacity and inexperience as on account of the difficulties during the stormy epoch in which I was inherence and account of the difficulties during the stormy epoch in which I was there as a support of the stormy of the management of the stormy of the storm of the storm of the storm of the stormy of the storm of the sto

verted into shameful speculation. From which resulted that the government, in its troatment of the conquerel, was not severs, nor was it magnanimous nor guerous, and still less an observer of justice.

The odium, the vengeance and other bad passions of this class were made known as being motives for the aggravation of the punishments, while the favorism and affections, mone antrusted with the continuous of the punishment of the period of the peri

Their sovereignty has been repeatedly attacked; the feder compact was cancelled, and in what manner? Invoking it same compact in order to commit the most currageous a casses. Examine our annals, consult our chronicles, and will be found that never, under any positical regimen, evite most despotic, has individual safety been seen more of the most despotic, has individual safety been seen more of all the world should be adopted, morder that confiscatio should take piace, absolute calles, lawful or horrid assimitions, upon which the pensity of death has been lavish. Under the constitution of 1857 all beliefs have been await for the constitution, by not believing typosalpe to questions the new form of the continuous of the continuous of the continuous consistency in the natural good which has consisted of governors, beginn the nature of the continuous making use of its rules. The nation, airce wearded from so many recolutions and civil contests, suffer resignedly the course of its governors, hoping to bring and ereignly has been repeatedly attacked; the federa as cancelled, and in what manner? Invoking to

with impunity. I. ethough of the last among the servants of my country, gladly return to put on my arm: in its defence, not to that against the histoticities which I have defended at the east of my blood, but to cours ideas them, purifying and cancelling them.

I realize the peri in which I place myself. I do not fear it. I know very well that in cuse of my definal I have nothing more to expect than the galows—I caronic reconcer of our laise apostice of licerty—but I will assemt it, if such is my destitie, with a conceience that I have done my duty as a so-dier and a liceion.

The Free Zone.

[Translation from La Gronica, March 16.]
The newspapers of the United States are full of complaints against the institution of the free zone on our northern frontier. The evils resulting therefrom to the treasury and the commerce of their country are serious, and they denounce the measure as contrary to the reciprocity which should exist between the two countries. For quirelyes, from the time the re-establishment of the free zona was discussed in Congress, it never seemed to us a measure favorable to the interests of Mexico, and we believed further that it would tend to destroy the relations of friendship existing between the two nations.

nations.

There were not wanting men in the Chamber to state the consequences that would result from a law so broad, as well as impolitic, and burdensome to the legitimate commerce of the two republics; but the speakers who supported the project were prepossessed by false fears respecting this question, and imparted to a majority of the House their fears and prejudices, and, still more, a feeling of unjust distrust towards the innabitants of the other side of the Bravo.

possessed by talse lears respecting this question, and imparted to a majority of the House their lears and prejudnees, and, still more, a feeling of unjust distrust towards the inhabitants of the other side of the House their deap of the House upon the point of annexation, a subject upon which many speculate at this day, they could incline the will of the beputies in favor of their plans, and they succeeded in doing so.

The whole frontier of the States of Tamanilpas, Coannila and Nuevo Leon has been opened, without conditions, to diegtimate trade. Hereafter, merciandise introduced through the previous will not be anie to compete with that entering through the free zone, for the simple reason that the former pays duties and the latter does not. It will be objected to our assertion that in the free zone there are vigilant anthorities who will prevent frand; out admitting that they do their duty, it remains to be seen whether they can enforce the law throughout an extensive, open and sparsely populated border. Another more dangerous feature is, that according to the law the importer may land his goods in Camargo, and, finding no market for them there, he may take them miand as far as Victoria or Monterey, which towas are also included in this fatai franchise. That is to say, the honorable trader will traverse a wide tract of unimhabited country to reach his destination; and if on the road, forgetting into Mexico to seek fortune, he changes his mind and goes into the States of Zacatecas, Durango and San Luis, where are no custom houses, where is the going to satisfy the duties he ought to have paid on landing his goods?

On whatever side this privilege is examined there will be perceived the injuries resulting to the exchequer and the stimulus off red to contraband trade and immoranty. Mexico will find herself obliged to consume 'origin merchandise that has not paid a cent on its importation. The inequality of condition between the different hinal markets will soon become manifest, for those which come through Mex

a person who injures himself and at the same time injures his neighbor. It was said in Congress that Mexico was free to dictate her own laws. Nobody can doubt that she has this right, but neither can we disregard the obligation imposed upon nations by the natural law not to make themselves bad neighbors one to the other.

OLD WORLD ITEMS.

Fine crops are expected in Egypt. The Viceroy of Egypt is going to pass some weeks at the baths of the Pyrenees.

The grain fields and vineyards of Sicily are represented to be in spiendid condition. "Old Houses of Parts Under Napoleon III." is the title of an interesting work by M. Lefeuve.

At Malm's, Sweden, a new paper has been started under excellent auspices. New beds of coal have been discovered on the borders of the Sea of Oknotsk.

Tigers have been committing dreadful ravages in Chota Nagpore, India. The quarrel between Morocco and Italy has been amicably settled.

A Russian nospital has been established at Con-Signor Jaccottet, the editor of the Raile, of Florence, died in that city on the 29th of March.

Naples has been the scene of repeated republican demonstrations during the past month. The Khirgeese Partars, lately has reduced to complete tranquility.

Steam navigation between Copenhagen and Kiel has been resumed after the winter. At the great fair of Irbit this year the amount of

The North German Confederation is negotiating a treaty for mutual copyright protection with France. A Russian fleet has appeared off the coats of Japan to maintain the acquisition of the Island of Saghairen by the Muscovite power.

His Excellency Adolpho Paixot, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipolentiary for the Spanish government to China and Siam, had a public audience with his Majesty the Wang-na on the 23d of January.

of January.

Latest official advices from Christiana declare the
Norwegian herring fishery at an end for the season.
The quantity of herring obtained is 150,000 tons, and
is considered insignificant—the smallest catch indeed within remembrance.

An iron bridge 221 feet long by twenty-two in beight and fourteen and a half in breadth, and weighing only 350 tons, constructed in Beighum, has been put up in Finland on the line of railroad from St. Petersburg to Rikhimeki.

Russian commerce with interior Asia, by the eastern frontier of Siberia, is rapidly increasing. Since last May 10,000 camets went out from Tascakent with 164,000 pounds of merchandise, and 30,000 of those animals, chiefly laden with cotton, go directly from Bokhara to Kazran every year.

The official report on Sumatras, West coast, for November last, states that the chinchona plants, planted on the declivities of the Merapi and Singgarang mountains at heights from 4,000 to 7,600 feet—viz.: 419 calisayas and eighty-eight succirabras—were developing themselves favorably.

The Swiss Federal Council having discovered that

The Swiss Federal Council having discovered that the cantons of Zug. Uri, Appenzell and Shaffhauson use coercive means during judicial examinations, the Executive has requested them to modify their legislation on the subject. Luzerne uses the suck, but not during examination.

The crusade now going on in Paris sgainst vacci-The crusage now going on in ratio against which are increase of smallpox. The number of deaths in the French capital by that disase were 112, between the 13th and 19th of March. The French papers remark:—"The more vaccination the more smallpox."

The development of the mineral resources of Pied mont is increasing. A company has been formed to work the coal mines—considered unusually rich-of Borgotaro, Bagnaria, Cella de Bobbio and Varzi The seat of the establishment will be at Turin, and the capital, which is 6,000,000 francs, divided into 24,000 shares of 260 francs each.

The deficiency of alia worm eggs at Turin is fully one-third of the whole quantity needed, and cards of Japanese eggs have risen to seven doilars apiece. There is a scarcity all over Europe; only a million ounces of the commodity have come from Japan, and the market for it at Yokohama closed in the beginning of last December.

beginning of last December.

A salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the front of the international Court House, at Bangkok, Siam, at noon, on the 17th of January, when F. C. C. Kobke, Esq., Danish Consul, with an autograph letter from the King of Denmark to the King of Siam. landed, en rouge to the place, to have a public audience with nis Kajesty the Wang Luang.

audience with nis Majesty the Wang Luang.

The English Club, of St. Petersourg, celebrated its centennial anniversary on the 20th of March. It originated in the early years of the Empress Casharine, was paironized by many celebrated personages, and, among them, by Prince Demidoff. Its grandest dinner was in honor of the American Envoy Fox, who was sent out in 1866 to congratulate the Czar on his escape from assassination.

The late Shlogon, of Japan, who is residing at and who is the owner of the province of Suringa, has established schools in every town and village, and ordered all the boys to be instructed in one foreign language; English is the most popular one. He has also started schools for medicine, &c., and others for the instruction of the army and navy. He encourages the cultivation of the land to every way.

The long projected improvements of the port of encourages the cultivation of the land in every way. The long projected improvements of the port of Alexandria, Egypt, are in progress. A breakwater a mile in length, will protect the harror, the superfices of when is about 3,000 acres. A dam, continuous to the present dam of the railroad, will extend senward 3,000 feet, and thus form an inne basin, which be twenty feet in depth and surrounded by broad quays, take those of Marseilles. They quays will be traversed by rail tracks and so a ranged that the largest vessels will have no dial only in lading and unlading. The cost will be pout \$10,000.000.

A PEMALE PHILIPPIC.

Victoria C. Woodhull on the "Tendencies of Government."

The Balmoral Brokers "Bull" on Social Laws-God in Creation, in History and in Goverament-A Philosophical Preface to a Philosophical Discourse.

The head of the firm of Woodhall, Claffin & Co., Commodore Vanderbilt's financial protégés— the famed Balmoral brokers of Broad street—has errors on the science of government, and has pre-pared a paper on the subject. As, however, the lady expects to be too busy making money among the bulls and bears and canvassing for the Presidency in 1872 to deliver it for some time to come we publish the first part of it in extenso. Whether conclusions will agree with her premises or not the document will be found exceedingly interesting as which the money changers of Wall street will have

As far back into the past as dim historic lights enable us to see, and still much farther, even behind the appearance of man upon the face of this planet, the existence of government can be plainly traced. Wherever two or more of any species of animals—not to descend lower and including man—are or have been something simulating to what is in our day denominated government exists or existed; and whether it is or was over a greater or less community, it is or was possessed of certain characterizing elements, from and by which a clear insight into the composition of the community can be obtained by those who will analyze the elements somewhat philosophically—that is to say, governments are truthul reflections of the governed when considered as a whole, and all changes or modifications that occur therein result from growth of the governed. No just nor advantageous deductions from any subject of fact which is worthy of a position and subject of ract which is worthy of a position of the governed. No just nor advantageous deductions from any subject of ract which is worthy of a position, can be arrived at, combinations are complete philosophic position. All facts as well ast all channels composition. All facts as well ast all channels composition of such subjects and facts are also denonstrated, and thus a general low of relativity is found which makes the whole round of creation one in purpose and effect.

It is not proposed in the present article to prosecute an exhaustive analysis of government as it is, or as it has been, but rather to observe the chain of progression that has been evolved, and to not found that a compired and assisted in its formation. The proposed in the present article to prosecute an exhaustive analysis of government and thus a government, except in so far as an angles may be sought to enforce the application of general laws and to assist by such application in the solution of such assisted in the philosophic minds of this latter part of the intensity basis. It is selleved that there is suffic either individually or collectively towards that wherein the interests of all, while becoming more distinct individually, shall be merged in the interests of the whole and become id with.

Mr. Maine says, in his "Ancient Law," that

Mr. Maine saya, in his "Anoient Law," that "society in ancient times was not what it is assumed to be at present—a collection of individuals." "In fact, and in view of the men that composed it, it was an aggregation of families. The contrast may be best and most forcibly expressed by saying that the unit of an ancient society was the family; of a modern society, the individual."

In speaking of ancient society Mr. Fiske says: "Family government excluded not only individual independence but also State supremacy, and that vestiges of a time when there were no aggregates of men more extensive than the family may be found in every part of the world when social organization was but one step removed from absolute and ferocious anarchy:" and this he defines as a social aggregate of the firstorder; the coalescence of families into civic communities an aggregate of the second order; the coalescence of civic and tribual communities into the nation an aggregate of the third order. The coalescence of nations would then describe an aggregate of the fourth order. Under these four orders all the forms of government ever existing in the world must be classified.

As low a form of government as can be conceived as existing next above that of the family, worthy to be called human government, still exists among as existing next above that of the family, worthy to be called human government, still exists among the barbarians inhabiting some portions of Central Africa, some of the East India Islands, and peruaps some of the South Sea Islands. These people unite in bands or tribes and rove about seeking the means of subsistence and endeavoring to conquer other tribes. Some have central points of rendezvous, where the rudest habiantons are constructed, in which the women and children remain during the absence of the men. The women almost universally are considered very much in the light of slaves by all these nomadic tribes, and as only fit to minister to their passions and to perform their dradgery. Their language is as rude as their habits, consisting of little more than a comparatively few spasmodically uttered harsh sounds. Written language they have none, excepting perbaps some images or rude figures symbolizing some special event they in this way attempt to commemorate, and which may be considered as the foundation of it for the tribes using them, as they were the primary foundation of all written language. One notable feature is universally observable among all these representatives of primitive government—they all recognize the necessity of a leader under some of the many forms of control exercised by the one over the many, and he is generally one who has exhibited some particular provess in battle, the capacity to perform which he is sapposed to be endowed with by some unknown power, and which renders him superior to all others and best capable of ruling and protecting those who thus recognize him, and who obey him in every particular even to sacrificing their lives. Such may be considered an outline of our conceptions of the most primitive form of government of the present day; and the fact that such face of the earth. The law of evolution and that of dissolution being a universal deduction from the philosophic ulturnatum that force persists, they apply to all things wherein force is exhibited; consequently huma be called human government, still exists amon the barbarians inhabiting some portions of Centra Africa, some of the East India Islands, and pernap can there be traced a gradual scale of progress fro it to the government of this country, in which size each nation, tribe and tongue will find appropriate place, which unoccupied, would record the scale imperiest, as a chain would be imperied analysis of each of these governments develop that that each successive one in the progress, scale would represent some new application of a principle of liberty, some more extended idea consider or some better formula of united by the scale would represent some more extended idea consider or some better formula of united by the state of the scale would be the formula of united by the state of the scale would be the formula of united by the state of the scale would be the formula of united by the state of the scale would be set of the scale when the scale we have the scale would be set of the scale when the scale we have the scale when the scale when the scale we have the scale when the scale when the scale we have the scale when the scale we have the scale when the scale when the scale we have the scale when the scale when the scale when the scale we have the scale when the scale when the scale when the scale we have the scale when the scale when the scale when the scale we have the scale when the s develop th

outilies it to rank superior thereto, and also deser-mines its position in the scale; Of all systems and forms of government that cane

and passed away during the long lapse of ares, from the time the most primitive alone existed on the earth to the time wherein those flutrished that have left records of their existence, we can know nothing except what may be gathered from philosophic deduction unsupported by any actual record of facts concerning them. It is, however, philosophically certain that very many such intermediate governments did exist, variously modified and advancing from the primitive forms. Possessing, as we may justly infer, out hittle capability for duration, their integration was rapidly succeeded by disintegration; being expensed to numerous and different external influences, rapid and successive changes were inevitable, because they were possessed of but listle individuality and consequently but little capacity for resisting external influences. They were bound together by none of the higher laws of association, but were led by transient ephemeral contingencies, co-moining at times together, to soon divide and sublivide only to again form new and equally temporary a malgamations. Thus constantly organizing and dissolving the long interval alinded to was occupied by primitive innabitable in their march from the purely homogeneous toward the individualized times wherein cavilization left records of itself. While no special inquiries into the correctness of the formulas ind down at various times by various philosophers which seek to include and cover all the phenomena of the universe will be made, those of the most eminent may with propriety be stated: indeed, if it be attempted to show that history obeys a fixed haw of evolution, the law that it is presumed to obey must be given, that it may be seen whether the deductions arrived at are included within the limits of the formula. If it should not so turn out then either the deduction must be illegitimate, the formula imperfect or impossible, or the fact made apparent that while all the other sciences, as blo'ogy, psychology and their various divisions, are known to conform to ce and passed away during the long lapse of ages, from the time the most primitive alone existed on the earth to the time wherein those fluurished that have left records of their existence, we can know nothing except what may be gathered from philosophic defineling manuscript by any actual records. characteristics, with aggressive burposes, to innaintative propensities and individual industrial pursuits. A number of philosophers, who have written since the time of Comte, anve from time to time presented formulas which at best can only be considered as modifications of his, and it may confidently be asserted that no real addition was acquired until the Spencerian was made, which, while it included Counte's was more general and comprehensive and at the same time more definite and special. This seeming anomaly was made possible by his having discovered the law of evolution, and by having exhaustively demonstrated that all mental action—emotional as well as intellectual—was included in it. It is as follows:—Evolution's an integration of matter, concomitant dissipation of motion, during which the retained motion undergoes a parallel transformation. This general formula includes all evolution, organic and inorganic, and interprets not only the genesis of the sidereal and solar systems and of the earth, but also of life upon the earth, and has become the law of all social, moral and intellectual change. He afterward found it necessary to make a supplement specially applicable to organic life, in such terms as should not include the inorganic. It was as follows:—"Life—and intelligence being the highest manifestation of life—consists in the continuous establishment of relations witain the organism, in correspondence with relations existing within the environment," or the surroundings." To this exhaustive statement a late generalization and specialization has been made by Mr. Fisse, especially applicable to social evolution, as follows:—The progress of society is a continuous establishment of psychical relations within the community, in conformity to physical and psychical relations arising within the environment, where history must furnish the facts upon which the subject resis, it may be well to comprehensively recapitulate a perhaps somewhat too long introduction. It was seen that all over the face of the earth

ernment to see if in its evolution it had conformed to tais law, according to present accepted formulas; and if so found to have done, to extend the same into the future, to ascertain if possible what the future of it would be. Thus, by a present understanding of the law and its tendencies all modifications and changes made in present systems and forms might be so made in harmony therewith, and not with a simple view to meet the present exigencies, but with an understanding that would meet all exigencies of all time, which alone is perfect legislation.

A SLOW MURDER.

Homicide in the Tenth Ward-A Man's Skull Fractured with a Bottle-Arrest and Release of the Perpetrator.

Inforcation reached Coroner Rollins, at the City Hall, yesterday morning that Patrick Loftus, a young man twenty-five years of age, and born in Ireland, had died in St. Vincent's Hospital, Eleventh street and Seventh avenue, from the effects of violence. From what could be learned of the matter it appears that on the night of the 15th of December last deceased and Thomas Crook met at Michael Mooney's porter house, in Monroe street, and there became involved in a quarrel. During the fight Crook, as is alleged, seized a soda water bottle and with it dealt Loftus several violent blows on the head, fracturing his skull. Loftus was conveyed to Bollevue Hospital for treatment, and after remaining two weeks his wife took him to her residence, 272 Division street, and there kept him under her charge for three weeks, when, growing worse, she consented to his removal to St. Vincent's Hospital, he did well for a time, but subsequently commenced sinking and failed gradually till Thursday afternoon, when death ensued. After the assault on deceased Crook, represented as being a victions, bad man, was arrested and taken before the presiding magistrate at the Essex Market Police Court, who released him on beil in the sum of \$500 to answer. Now that his victim is dead, Crook, who lived at No. 77½ Broome street, will be rearrested (if possible to find him) and held to await the result of the inquisition, which will take place to-day. Loftus was a seafaring man, of a quiet, peaceful nature. He has left a widow, but no children. became involved in a quarrel. During the fight

BROOKLYN CITY NEWS.

The residence of G. L. Garilek, No. 236 Dean street, was entered by a sneak thief on Thursday afternoon and robbed of thirty dollars' worth of jeweirs.

Richard Logenburg, who resided on Atlantic avenue, East New York, was killed by falling down the stairs of his dwelling house on Thursday night. He was, it is said, under the influence of ilquor at the time he feil.

John Higgins was held to ball in the sum of \$1,000 by United States Commissioner Jones on the charge of carrying on the business of a distiller at No. 46 Little street without paying the special tax required

Roosevelt street ferry boat Idaho was leaving the silp, foot of Broadway, Williamsburg, a boy named George Jones accidentally fell off the front raif into the river. Efforts were promptly made to rescue the bey but were unavailing, and his body has not yet been recovered. His parents reside at No. 75 North Fifth street, Williamsburg.

A suftable piece of ground has been recently purchased by the members of the Brooklyn Yacht Club at the foot of Court street, South Brooklyn, on which they are about to erect an ornamental and commo-dious building for a club house. Much promise is given for a successful season by this club, who now possess a fleet of thirty-lour yacuts—nine schooners and twenty-five sloops.

The fortieth annual report of the Board of Mana gers of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society of the city of Brooklyn, just submitted, shows tha of the city of Brooklyn, just submitted, shows that there are 755 children in the asymm at present. Of this number 503 are remaies and 252 males, \$25,000 was raised on bond and mortgage during the past year to inquidate the indeptedness for supplies and work on the new male asymm, with waich sum, added to the receipts from other sources, the officers have been enabled to pay off nearly all current decists. The expenditures from all sources were \$11,351 and the receipts \$75,351, bulance on hand \$2,459. The report appeals to the patrons and friends of the orphans in ochalf of the pressing necessity of completing the unfinished wing of the male asylum as soon as possible, that they, the managers, may not longer be necessitated to send away, for want of roots, Applicants worthy of admanagers, may not longer be necessitated to send away, for want of room. Applicants worthy of ad-

FRUIT AND FLOWERS AT THE TOMBS.

A Lady Visits McFarland in His Cell-Prosent of Fruit and Flowers-Lingering Affection for His Wife-Mrs. McFarland Likely to Give Evidence on the Trial.

McFarland is not without his lady friends. It is one of the too quickly jumped at conclusions of the gentlemen who write the sketchy introductions to the daily reports of the McParland trial that all the ladies to the right of the Recorder, if not frail, are of the free love persuasion. In the bevy of fall were found, after an informal canvass, devotedly attached to "poor Mr. Richardson;" all the rest sym pathized with McFarland; they wish him well out of his trouble and do not understand the affection he

Yesterday morning a lady who has held official position in the "Woman's Rights Movements" was early in the Judge's waiting room of the Tombs Police Court, asking to see a HERALD reporter. On our reporter introducing himself to the lady ne found her laden with a basket of fruit and flowers which she wished Mr. McParland to receive, say

"I thought, this weather, he might like to see little bit of the best of the outdoor world in that comfortless cell of his. Will the HERALD reporter kindly see that he gets it?" handing the flowers and

confortless cell of his. Will the HERALD reporter kindly see that he gets it?" handing the flowers and trutt into his hands.

The HERALD reporter expressed his thanks on behalf of Mr. McFarland for this womaniy thoughtfulness and kindness, but ventured to remark that no person would be more glad to see the fair donor of this seasonable git than Mr. McFarland himself, and would the lady wish to present them nerself ready said if the prison rules allowed it it would be a pleasure to present them.

The consent of the prison authorities was obtained and the lady, accompanied by the reporter, was introduced to McFarland in his cell. McFarland was busily engaged reading the morning papers, and thanking the lady for her presents, "which he should certafully enjoy, they having been given to him by a lady," he remarked that he recognized the lady as one wan and spoken to him in court on the previous day. He said he was glad to hear that the previous day. He said he was glad to hear that the previous day. He said he was glad to hear that the previous day. He said he was glad to hear that the previous day. He said he was glad to hear that the previous day. He said he was glad to hear that the previous day. He said he was glad to hear that the previous day in the sound of the number of "free love" women who have come across his and his wife's path. He seemed to thoroughly believe in woman as woman, and expressed sentiments in that direction.

A short conversation was held through the latticed door with the lady who was the donor of the fruit and the flowers, mainly on reminiscences of persons and places with which both were acquainted. Incidental alusions occurred now and the in the conversation to Mrs. McFarland and the individual the flowers, mainly on reminiscences of persons and places with which both were acquainted. Incidental alusions occurred now and the in the conversation to Mrs. McFarland will go on the stand and testify against the faither of her own clind is though by Mrs. McFarland will go on the stand and te

THE MIPARLAND TRIAL AND MRS. CALHOUS.

John Russell Young on the Tribune Social

clair, and So On.

(From the Philadelphia Telegraph, April 14.)
The following passages from the report of the McFarland trial are just now exciting much comment. A letter of Mrs. Cathoun's, offered by the defence, said:—

delence, suid:—

There are three persons who are much to me in the flesh—
J. R. Y., and you can guess the other two. But my dream
friends are numerous. Booth is one of them. Spiritually he
is my intimate. He would be amsted to see with what I
have endowed him and how considential he is with me.
When Mr. Gerry came to the J. R. Y. in the above letter,
Mr. Davis, who was holding the original, exclaimed:—
"J. R. U. That's J. R. U."

"No, it is not," replied senior counsel for defence, "we
have head a microscope upon it, and it is J. R. Y. It means
John Russell Young."

John Russell Young. This manifestly opened a very pretty subject for gessly. In order to do our share towards making the crooxed straight and causing the desert to bloom like the rose, a reporter of the Telegraph called upon Mr. Young, who is now staving, whin his wife, at the Bingham House in this city. Mr. Young was confined to his room with a temporary liness, and only saw the aliusion to him in the New York papers when shown to him by our reporter.

REPORTER—There seems to have been some dispute about the reading, Mr. Young. What is your opinion?

opinion?

Mr. Young (reading the letter alond and smiling)—
Explanation! It is as much of a riddle to me as the Rosetta Stone. It makes nonsense, and Mrs. Calhoun never wrote nonsense. Her English, in the old houn never wrote nonsense. Her English, in the old Tribine: times, was as clear as crisical. It is evi-dent that some New York people have but my name in as a sensation. Still, it makes no difference. I am very glad to know that Mrs. Calboun had so high an opinion of me. To be singled out of all that brilliant company as a "core and fruit" man is a good

brilliant company as a "core and fruit" man is a good deal more than i deserve.

REPORTER—What brilliant company?

Mr. YOUNG—I mean the brilliant company that clustered around the Tribune. There were some of the highest men and women of the country. Mrs. Calhoun has too much sense to distinguish me in this extraordinary manner. There can be nothing more improbable. Mrs. Calhoun was on the Tribune staff, and it was in my power, as managing editor, to give her the and and encouragement which aer genius demanded. It is quite protable she ma. have expressed herseif extravagantly, as she was always enthusiastic in her opinions.

REPORTER—Was she your appointment?

Mr. YOUNG—No; my recollection is that Mr. Greeley appointed her. He always esteemed Mrs. Calhoun very highly, and be has said over and over again she was the best writer on the Tribune. In some classes of work we had no stronger pen.

REPORTER—Who is Hennessey?

Mr. YOUNG—The artist, and an extremely pleasant gentleman.

ERPORTER-Was Booth one of the "brilliant com Young-No; I fancy no one about the Tribus Mr. Yound—No; I rancy no one about the Tribine knew Booth but myself. I am sure Mrs. Cal-oun did not. Stuart may have introlineed her later. Booth is a good deal of a rectuse, knows few people and confines himself to his business.

REPORTER—Who are the three persons Mrs. Cal-

houn refers to?

Mr. Young-I really cannot say. I fancy she re

Mr. Young—I really cannot say. I fancy she refers to Mr. Calhoun, whom I knew very well, and who was a ciever, annable geatemen. He lived very happily with his wife, as far as I ever saw or heard. She was always regarded as a devoted wife. He died shortly after this letter was written.

REPORTER—Do you know McFarand?

Mr. Young—Oh yes, very well. He is insane. I would acquit him as a totally irresponsible being. I have always feit a deep pity and sympathy for him. He used to come and talk to me about his troubles, and I always treated him with respect and sympathy as a man of sorrows and misery, so burdened with grief that his reason was overthrown. There can be no doubt of this.

no doubt of this.

REPORTER—I presume that opinion will acquit him, Mr. Young-No doubt; and justiy, too. But in

him.

Mr. Young—No doubt; and justly, too. But in the effort to acquit him his counsel seem disposed to destroy every man who knew Mr. Richardson or mourned his death. That is terribly untair.

REPORTER—You of course knew Richardson? Mr. Young—On, yes, very well. His death was a sad tragedy. He was beginning a life of effort and of promise, and had many noole qualities. I knew nothing at all of his connection with this business, except what was always in the air. I shall ever think of him as I knew him, and do not feel that I or any one should cast the first stone.

REPORTR—When will the McFarland trial end? Mr. YOUNG—This is not the McFarland trial. The aquited from the beginning. But this is meant to destroy the Tribune. One of the lawyers is Mr. Dana's attorney. The idea of Greeley or Sam Sinclair being Free Lovers! Why, there are no two men on Manhattan Island so free from any sympathy with the movement. They take the Roman Ca. holic theory of marriage. Greeley quarrelied with Richardson because he criticised his conduct, and he did criticise it over and over again to me. The day after Richardson was shot Mr. Greeley dined with Mrs. Young and myself, and was as earnest in his condemnation of peor Richardson as he could well be. These people are crowding Greeley, but he will pay them back again. He pover forgets. The war upon

aim and upon Sincisit is simply an outrage and is meant for the *Tribune*.

REPORTER—Why don't the *Tribune* fight?

Mr. Young—That annoys me. The *Tribune*, however, is eccentric in its wars. It would not let me make any war upon Dana, and didn't even print my card to the *Eccentry Post*. Still that was not Gree-lev's fault.

card to the Electrical lev's lamit.

REPORTER—Whose was it?

Mr. YOUNG—Well, we won't talk about that. Time will show. I'm rather afraid of you gentlemen reporters. In this present business i have no connection. I never had anything to do with it. If I've said anything that will help you, you can sift it out. I don't intend to bother with it.

THE SUB-TREASURY FRAUDS.

The bonds in the case of George F. Dunning, charged with having embezzied moneys belonging to the government while acting as superintendent of the Assay Office, were renewed before Commis-sioner Spieck yesteriay. The defendant gave bail in \$0.000 on three separate indistances to appear before the October term of the Circuit Court for

EASTERN ASHES TO WESTERN DUST.

Funeral of Kusakabe Taro, the Japanese Stu dent-Interesting Mortuary Services at New Brunswick-Sympathy of the Citisens.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 15, 1870. Nothing can be of more interest to a reflecting mind than a funeral ceremony. The face of the corpse and the trappings of mourning touch the susceptibilities of the most callous, and bring vividity before the mind the awful truth that from final dissolution none are exempt. More convincing than the finest efforts of oratory, more persuasive than the teachings of clerical wistom, the paipable presence of the Destroyer in the body of a fellow being human hearts; and this feeling of reverential awe becomes intensified a thousand fold when the body borne to his last resting place is that of one of a different race and people and tongue. For, besides the solemn reflections which in the presence of the dead ordinarily fill the mind, thoughts of the weakness and heiplessness of man and of the far-reaching power of the Creator crowd up for utterance. The burnal of a stranger in a strange land, far from home and kindred, is, then, an event well calculated to awaken

the liveliest emotions in the human breast.

The death of Kusakabe Taro, of the party of Japanese students who came all the way from their Eastern home to study the civilization of the West and selected the college in this town as their alma mater, caused profound sorrow in this community, which had learned to admire his many gifts and good himself to death, so nervously anxious was he to make the best use of his time and opportunities that he might the sooner return to Japan and make his Western knowledge available in enlightening and elevating his less fortunate countrymen. Not content with the severe course of study prescribed for him-self and his fellows by the faculty of the college, he tasked his mind with a weight of information too beavy for his weakly frame, and the climate did the rest. He died on Wednesday last of consumption, at the early age of twenty-two. Socially the equal of his fellows. Kusakabe Taro was intellectually their acturn to his native country after graduating at the college he would have exercised no little influence in throwing wide the gates of native jealousy of foreigners to Western trade and civilization. He

in throwing wide the gates of native jealousy of foreigners to Western trade and civilization. He died in the faith of his fathers, which many of his comrades at the college have discarded for Caristianity.

The funeral services were held to-day, in the presence of the wealth and respectability of the town. The body was deposited in a beautiful rosewood coffin, silver mounted, and lay in the house of Mr. Dumont, to which place the resident professors and students of Rutgers College, the boys of the grammar school and the citizens generally repaired at half-past two o'clock. Previous to the removal of the coffin to the hearse the Rev. Mr. Hartranft, pastor of the Reformed church, made a short out eloquent prayer, to which the Japanese students listened with profound attention. By three o'clock, all the necessary preliminaries having been completed, the coffin, on which floral wreaths had been placed by some kind female hands, was borne to the hearse, and the luneral cortege moved to Mr. Hartranft's church close by. First came the faculty of the college, then the Japanese and students, and the citizens of the town brought up the rear. The comin was borne to the communion table and there deposited, the fellow construmen of the deceased being accommodated with seats near by. Every pew in the spacious church was occurred and great interest was minifested by the congregation. Dr. Campbell, president of the college, and two other clerymen, officiated. The services were commenced by the choir singing the hymn beginning

Unveil thy bosom, faithful tomb, Take this new treasure to thy breast, And give these sacret relies room To seek a siumber in the dust.

And give these sacret retics room

Then followed a prayer, siter which Dr. Campbell ascended the pulpit and delivered a most ecoquents and touching address. After a incid statement of the Christian faith, he said that the Reformed Church cordinity welcomed the Japanese and threw wide the door to her literary and scientific institutions, offering moral and spiritual culture and the advantage of modern civilization. Christianity does not annibilate the civilization of the East, but tempers and improves it. No special merit was claimed by the institutions of the Reformed Church for affording strangers the same privileges and opportunities accorded to her native youth, for in the spirit of the Greek proverb. That things possessed by friends are common property. and the Japanese were welcome friends. Kusakabe Taro was within three months of completing his course in the college. He stood at the head of his class and would have graduated with honor. His thirsty soni drank in knowledge with avidity. He was a model student, a true gentleman, whose deportment and conduct were characterized by propriety and excellence. Had he survived the insidious disease to which his constitution succumbed newould have returned to bless the land he loved so well. But the Everiasting Father otherwise decreed, and his comrades would have to undertake the good work which he had prepared himself to accomplish. The learned gentleman eoncluded his remarks by urging the students to improve the occasion. The dilizence of the Japanese young men should be imitated by the Americans, and all should calitivate their opportunities to the utmost.

diligence of the Japanese young men should be imitated by the Americans, and all should caltivate their opportunities to the utmost.

Another byinn was then sung by the choir, the benediction was pronounced, and then the congregation marched round the church, going up one asiste and down the other, to take a last look at the face of the dead. It should have been said that a silver plate on the coffin bore the simple inscription "Kusakabe Taro, died April 13, 1870, aged twenty-two years." After all the people present had paid the last tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased the body was conveyed to the house, the organ peated forth a requiem and the services were concluded. The body was taken to the Willow Grove Cemetery and deposited in a vauit, where it will remain until the wishes of the family of the deceased in regard to it are ascertained. It is thought probable that the remains will be taken home to Japan. It is proper to say that it was by the special desire of the young Japanese gendement that their dead comrade had Christian burial.

A QUESR CASE.

More Barital Infelicities in Jersey-An Ex-Minister in a Newark Justice's Court-Ho is Held as a Disorderly Person.

Another of those singular cases of conjugal infeicity for which Newark would seem to be fast becoming famous came up in a justice's court there vesterday; but for reasons not stated was not brought to trial, but was postponed for about &

The central figure of this case is a middle aged man of respectable appearance, named Christopher Mower, who, according to his own statement, was a minister of the gospel prior to his leaving the State of Michigan for New Jersey. Arriving in Newark some three years ago, as stated, he went to board with a highly respectable widow lady. The latter had a daughter, a mature maiden, somewhere in the vicinity of thirty, having in her own right a considerable sum of money. Mower conceived a strong liking for the maiden lady, and, after due time, his feelings being fully reciprocated, became his landwiy's son-in-law instead of a mere boarder. According to all accounts everything passed off deligatifully for a year or so, and quite as much happiness was realized in the Mower domestic circle as is usually vouchsafed to married people. Subsequently, it would appear, however, the loving husband changed into a querulous companion. He was continually finding fault with trifles, and at last positively declined to provide for his wife, who in her distress went before the Overseer of the Poor and made a statement. Mower was arrested and required to give bonds in \$500, which bonds he is still under. His wife, who has the appearance of a mild, modest, amishle person, and quite lady-like in her manners, manifested a desire to have the matter settled, but the Overseer, who has charge of the case, decided otherwise. Mower shows many indications of being him faise and secretly receiving the attentions and caresses of a certain handsome cutter in a tailor store, and the other that he has solved the problem whereby the heirs of Anneke Janscan wrest the rich property out of the Trinity Corporation. The problematical solution is, nowever, only clear to himself.

It is asserted also that there are good grounds for believing that Mower left a wife and family in Michigan. Of this, however, there is yet no positive knowledge. some three years, ago, as stated, he went to board

THE LAWRENCE SMUGGLING CASE.

United States Commissioner's Office.

The examination before Commissioner Osborn of the charge of smuggling made against Charles L. Lawrence, a Custom House Inspector, by General N. M. Curtis, special agent for the Treasury Department for the Northern district of New York and Western Pennsylvania, was commenced yesterday, William R. Harp, formerly baggage master of the Grand Trunk Railway, was called as a witness for Grand Trunk Raiway, was caded as a witness for the government, for the purpose of showing that he made an arrangement with Lawrence about carry-ing a case of silk velvet riodons into the United States from Canada without paying the American duty. Levi Massecar, of Dunville, Canada, and Deputy Collector Williams, of this city, also gave testimony for the prosecution, after which the case was adjourned until Menday next at one Pc M. for further hearing.